

Weather Today: Fair.

NO. 2678

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES.

ONE CENT.

ARMS EMBARGO LIFTED BY ORDER OF MR. WILSON

Rifles and Ammunition Hurried to Mexican Rebels as Result.

QUICK EFFECT EXPECTED

Huerta, Following Proclamation, May Give O'Shaughnessy Passports.

PRESIDENT'S ACT IS APPROVED

Executive Upheld by Senators—Says Conditions Have Changed Since Shipments Were Prohibited.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

President Wilson yesterday issued an executive proclamation raising the embargo on arms and munitions of war intended for the Mexican revolutionists. Thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition which have been held in the United States because of the embargo last night were started for the Mexican border from New York, New Orleans, and other points.

The immediate effect of the lifting of arms is expected to be seen in the movements of Charge d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy. It is expected that Gen. Huerta will give the American charge his passports. Such an act probably would be followed by the announced recognition of the constitutionalist cause by President Wilson.

The act of President Wilson meets with the approval of a big majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which for months has been urging such a course.

Last Peaceful Measure.

That President Wilson was spurred to this course by a fear that the Huerta government might procure money abroad if not hastened to its downfall was the report here yesterday. President Wilson has been most reluctant to aid in the induction of any more munitions of war into Mexico and the raising of the embargo is thought to be almost the last peaceful measure of the administration.

The proclamation, as well as the statement which accompanied it, declares that the "order" prohibiting the shipment of arms was based upon a condition which does not now exist.

"It was," said the statement, "intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico."

Whether this last unfriendly act of President Wilson's will be with revivals on the part of Huerta is a matter for uncomfortable conjecture on the part of those who best know the situation in the City of Mexico.

American opinion of the Huerta government, however, now is said to be less of a potentiality than hitherto.

Necessities of life have climbed to such a value in Mexico City as to be beyond the reach of thousands, and formerly well-to-do people feel the pinch of real poverty.

The raising of the embargo on arms for the constitutionists will give Huerta the final push to defeat, in the opinion of students of the situation. Whether his downfall will be one of anarchistic precipitancy, or whether a comparatively well-ordered military government will step in to take the place of the Huerta regime is problematic.

May Keep Carranza Out.

The growing strength of Villa and the well-known turbulence of the bandit chief, Zapata, are factors with which Gen. Carranza is certain that the titular head of the revolutionists will be permitted to enter the City of Mexico even upon Huerta's downfall.

Reports from the Mexican capital yesterday indicated that all hope of success has been abandoned by the Huerta leaders in the face of the intimidation which preceded President Wilson's proclamation.

Adolfo de la Loma, Huerta's minister of finance, who has been trying to raise money in Paris, is reported to

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MINE WORKERS ADOPT ELEVEN WAGE DEMANDS

Points Accepted by Convention to Be Submitted to Operators Tuesday at Philadelphia.

Special to The Washington Herald. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—The Mine Workers convention, which was held here today, adopted a resolution recommending that the committee today without change. These demands will be presented by the representatives of the miners to the operators of the Central Competitive Field, composed of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at Philadelphia next Tuesday.

The demands are as follows: That all coal be weighed before being screened and paid for on a mine run basis; that we demand a flat 5 cents a ton increase at the basing point; that we demand a 10 per cent increase on all dead work yards; and day labor; a uniform work day and wage scale for all classes of outside and inside day labor; a proper adjustment of all machine differentials at the basing point; that we demand a complete check of the miners' organization through the company's office; that we demand all the local inequalities and internal differences be referred to the various districts affected for settlement; that we demand that the miners work only one-half day on Saturday; that the company shall pay drivers for time from taking charge of stock until they are released; that we demand that the company shall pay drivers for time from taking charge of stock until they are released; that we demand that the company shall pay drivers for time from taking charge of stock until they are released.

The first demand for the mine run basis was adopted with but little discussion.

Delegate Candore, of the Pittsburgh district, moved to amend the second demand to a demand for a 10 cent increase. President White spoke in favor of the 5 cent demand. He said that the scale committee had weighed every phase of the situation and that it believed the demands were such as would assure a continuation of international peace.

Proclamation by the President

Whereas, by a proclamation of the President, issued on March 14, 1912, under a joint resolution of Congress approved by the President on the same day, it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

Whereas, by the joint resolution above mentioned it thereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except until such limitations and exceptions as the President should prescribe;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions are changed, and it is desirable to place the United States with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico in the same position as other powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of February in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State.

President Wilson accompanied the proclamation with the following statement:

"The executive order under which the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico is forbidden was a departure from the accepted practice of neutrality—a deliberate departure from those practices under a well-considered joint resolution of Congress—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist. It was intended to discourage incipient revolt against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico.

"Since that order was issued the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change. There is now no constitutional government in Mexico; and the existence of this order hinders and delays the very thing the government of the United States is now insisting upon:

"Namely, that Mexico shall be left free to settle her own affairs and as soon as possible put them upon a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel. The order is, therefore, rescinded."

PURE FOOD LIKE WOMAN.

Famous Playwright Answers Nobleman Fighting Adulterers.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Feb. 3.—George Bernard Shaw, writing to the evening papers regarding an agitation for pure food that is being conducted by Lord Camoys, says:

"Lord Camoys is quite right, but the root of the difficulty is that people cannot afford to pay for pure food. There is something worse than impure food and that is no food at all. Our foodstuffs are like our women: we clamor for purity in both, but we refuse to pay for it, and therefore we do not get it."

Lord Camoys is the young man who married Miss Mildred Sherman, of New York. He is spending his time trying to induce the British government to adopt pure food laws similar to those of the United States.

EX-LAWMAKER ADMITS GUILT

L. N. and William Littauer File Plea to Smuggling Charge.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, Feb. 3.—Former Representative Lucius N. Littauer and William Littauer, his brother, today pleaded guilty to smuggling in a diamond ring valued at \$5,000. The men claimed that they bought it in Germany as an antique and as such was not dutiable.

Counsel for the former Representative stated to Judge Thomas that if his client be sent to prison it would mean his death, as he is suffering from diabetes.

He will be sentenced tomorrow.

CHALONER TAKES STAGE AS BUZZARD CHAMPION

"Who's Looney" Philosopher Takes Up Cudgels for Unattractive Birds on Government's Advice.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.—John Armstrong Chaloner, in his address at the Rex Theater last night, came to the front as the champion of the buzzard.

Recently, he heard that Virginia would endeavor to exterminate the buzzard on the ground that this valuable, though unattractive bird, was the direct cause of spreading hog cholera.

Mr. Chaloner knows said buzzard is always on the job, and for that reason he wants to see the whole tribe protected because of its help to society.

When he heard that the buzzard warfare was likely to start, Mr. Chaloner wrote to H. W. Henshaw, chief of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, who answered:

"In our opinion, there is no question that these birds render good service to man, particularly in the agricultural sections, where the means of disposition of garbage are not great."

Mr. Chaloner said: "That part played, then, by buzzards in the mechanical distribution of such diseases as hog cholera is so small that it is probable that it would have no apparent effect on the prevention of this disease if every buzzard in the Southern States were destroyed."

To meet the enemy before the enemy got a running start, Mr. Chaloner caused to be printed a resolution for the protection of buzzards, copies being sent to all parts of the State to be signed by the people, especially the farmers.

WOMEN PREPARE TO VOTE.

Chicago Society Leaders Through the Polling Places—One Arrested.

Special to The Washington Herald. Chicago, Feb. 3.—Nothing like the scene enacted at the 1,377 polling places here today, when women registered, preliminary to their exercise of the suffrage for the first time, was ever witnessed in Chicago and was perhaps without a parallel in any city of the world.

Scores of society women clad in the latest Paris creations appeared during the day at registration places. Limousines and small electric cars formed a stream in front of the precinct polling offices.

Mayor Carter Harrison, his wife and servants registered in the little basement polling place near the Harrison home. Mrs. Harrison gave her age as fifty-two. The mayor is fifty-three.

In the First ward the ballroom of "Bath House" John Coughlan and "Hinky Dink" Menna, the women voters outnumbered the men. E. J. O'Connell, Mrs. Hattie Barnes, was arrested, charged with disturbing the peace.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGE VICTORY.

New Jersey House Passes State Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The Washington Herald. Trenton, N. J., Feb. 3.—The New Jersey house of assembly, after a protracted debate, today passed a resolution to amend the State constitution by allowing women to vote.

The vote was 49 to 4. A large lobby of women has been working hard for the measure.

The measure now goes to the Senate.

W. Murray Crane a Firefighter.

Special to The Washington Herald. Dalton, Mass., Feb. 3.—Former United States Senator W. Murray Crane risked his life today in leading the firemen in fighting the fire which destroyed a \$25,000 three-story brick block owned by him and his brother, Evans.

CAUCUS KILLS HOPES OF THE SUFFRAGISTS

Democrats Adopt Resolution Declaring Party Regards Question as State Issue.

INTRODUCED BY MR. HEFLIN

The House Democrats last night dropped a bomb into the camp of the suffragists by adopting in caucus a resolution setting forth that the Democratic party regards the suffrage question as a State issue and not a national issue.

This disarming defeat of the suffragists was accomplished mainly by Representative Thomas J. Hefflin, of Alabama, who introduced the resolution as a substitute for the one introduced by Representative John E. Raker, of California, which suggested that the House appoint a standing committee on women's suffrage.

Almost without exception the members from the South voted for Mr. Hefflin's resolution. Among the leaders who voted with the majority were Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood, Representative Adamson, of Alabama, Representative Hull, of Tennessee, and Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania.

The caucus was called ostensibly to ratify or reverse the action of the majority of the House Committee on Rules, which decided recently against a resolution providing for a standing committee on woman suffrage. The call was issued by pro-suffragists in the House who hoped that the majority would heed the request of the National Woman Suffrage Association through fear of defeat in the suffrage States this fall.

After a long debate on Mr. Raker's resolution Mr. Hefflin offered his substitute and met with much opposition, but as soon as the voting started it was apparent that the suffragists were receiving another setback.

Following these exercises the women attending the convention were taken to Mount Vernon, where they placed a wreath on Gen. Washington's tomb. Luncheon also was served at Mount Vernon.

At 2 o'clock, the practical work of the session was started. The feature of the convention, the practical work demonstrations, is in charge of a committee headed by Carl W. Kimball, of Milwaukee, Wis. During the sessions, which are open only to members of the cutters' association, the experts will give their colleagues the benefit of their best skill in the art of overcoming the deformities to which man's clothing is subject.

A knowledge of the profession, so that merchant tailors may be maintained on a higher standard.

Last night the delegates and the wives were taken to a dance given in the large ballroom of the Willard. Music was furnished by the U. S. Marine Band.

The cutters will be in Washington until Thursday and it is expected many radical changes during the sessions.

Program This Morning.

The program for this morning calls for address by R. P. Andrews, president of the Retail Merchants' Association of Washington, who will discuss "Good Clothes as an Auxiliary to Business," and Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank, who will talk on "Business Conditions and Credits."

Besides the business sessions there will be further demonstrations in the practical work section.

The Chamber of Commerce will entertain the delegates at a luncheon at 12:30 today in the chamber's rooms, 1302 F street northwest.

P. J. Foley, who is in charge of the permanent exhibit as chairman of the convention entertainment committee, announces that the exhibition of high-grade merchant tailored apparel from all over the country will be open for members only, beginning this morning.

Chairman Foley has arranged for an oyster roast for the delegates at the Elks Club restaurant while the ladies attending the convention are to be entertained at a theater party.

DIVORCEE SUES CLERKMAN.

Mrs. Gertrude Wood Says W. H. Barnard Was No "Provider."

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Gertrude A. Wood, divorced wife of William H. Barnard, today brought action in the Supreme Court against William H. Barnard, millionaire club-man and director in more than a score of industrial and financial institutions, for \$25,000 damages.

The suit is based on claims of broken marital promises and the failure of the defendant to provide the necessities of life which Mrs. Wood alleges Barnard agreed to do.

Don't be slow about this Sunday's Herald—order one now. It is sold out every week.

SHAME UPON YOU, NAUGHTY CUTTERS

They Are Going to Shit Our Trousers and Fringe 'Em with Fur.

MEN TO SHINE IN SILKS

Masculine Sex Will Look Like Silver Water Carafe, Long of Neck and Deep of Beam.

Hark ye men to the dictates of the International Association of Custom Cutters of America, arbiters of fashion, 1,500 strong, gathered at the Willard in solemn convocation.

The modern man shall be clad in a silk and wool "silver suit" which shall shine like burnished plate.

And his pantaloons shall be of narrow cut, slit in the side and neatly cuffed; while his waistcoat shall be a trifle higher and his coat tails a trifle longer. Thus he shall appear upon the street not unlike a sterling silver water carafe, long of neck and deep of beam.

The real idea of the cutters is to take a little cut into the prevailing styles of men's clothes. Incidentally they are having to shut their trousers before many pass.

While all of the expert cutters of the country were waiting around the Willard yesterday morning and afternoon, the members of the association gathered about the hotel lobby and watched each man who walked by.

"I don't think he is dressed so well," said one, as he looked at an immaculate dresser. "He is dressed so well," said another, "I'm sure I could design something better than that."

"Do it," said another, who was also gazing at the passerby.

"I will declare the first. And right away he did.

And, as a result, men will, if they follow out the dictates of the cutters now in Washington, wear gauds that will put to rest the slim of the feminine fashions seen along F street.

Will Put Women to Shame.

The women may think that the little fringe of fur about the nethermost parts of their skirts will let them out. According to the cutters now in Washington, men will be wearing this little fringe of fur about the nethermost parts of their skirts.

Women, too, have been wearing silk skirts and showing just a trifle more of their stilettoed feet than was deemed proper. According to the cutters, the men also will be wearing silk trousers.

But, according to the cutters, the silk trousers will not be worn for the same reason as the silk skirts. The cutters claim that the silk skirt is worn because the women could not walk unless it was silk. The cutters also claim that silk trousers will be worn because they will not be slipping over shoes unless they were silk.

The opening of the convention took place at the New Willard yesterday morning. Rev. William Taylor Snyder gave the invocation. Addresses of welcome were made by William F. Gude, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and William A. Singleton, vice president of the Board of Trade.

At 10 o'clock, the practical work of the session was started. The feature of the convention, the practical work demonstrations, is in charge of a committee headed by Carl W. Kimball, of Milwaukee, Wis. During the sessions, which are open only to members of the cutters' association, the experts will give their colleagues the benefit of their best skill in the art of overcoming the deformities to which man's clothing is subject.

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JOHN JAY "BUTCH" McDEVITT, the "Millionaire-for-a-day," upon his arrival late yesterday afternoon at Union Station.



—Photo by National Photo Co.

LIMITATIONS OF RADIUM.

Scientists Say that Material Has Not Been Proved Cancer Cure.

Special to The Washington Herald. Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 3.—Warning against blind faith in the cure of cancer by radium was given here tonight, by representatives of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, speaking at a meeting in Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

According to the speakers, radium has probably been shown to exert a definitely curative effect on certain of the moderately malignant and superficial cancers of the skin, mouth and other readily accessible mucous membranes, provided that it is applied while the disease is still local and in the early stages.

It is believed that there is as yet no proof that radium has finally cured any one case of advanced and disseminated cancer.

"COPS" OFF DUTY MAY WORK AT BRICKLAYING, IS SYME'S DECISION

A policeman may relieve the ennui of his "off duty" by the innocent and highly lucrative avocation of laying bricks, or, on the other hand, a bricklayer may while away his idle time, and incidentally pick up a little money, by playing "cop."

He need not restrict his field to bricklaying, but may select any or all suited to his peculiar temperament, with-missioners, provided, however, his efficiency is not impaired, thereby.

Stripped of its legal terminology, this is the ruling made yesterday by Corporation Counsel Conrad Syme at the request of the Commissioners to be advised if, under the law, they should place a ban on the dual occupations and decide between vocation and avocation. Mr. Syme found no jurisdiction over the leisure hours of members of the force, and the Commissioners, it was said yesterday, will not ask the men to relinquish their union cards. Whether this versatility on the part of the policemen can be attributed to the high cost of carfare, and whether or not the firemen will follow the example, could not be ascertained.

The question originated in the subcommittee of the House District Committee to whom the walking delegate of the Bricklayers' Union complained that there were two members of the local police force who were energetic enough to lay bricks when off duty.

MURPHY WON'T GET OUT.

But Judge O'Dwyer Says He Will Not Lead Democrats.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, Feb. 3.—"I am the leader of Tammany Hall and intend to continue as leader," was Charles F. Murphy's reply today to the resolution adopted by the National Democratic Club, reading him out of the party.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, chief justice of the city court and president of the club, when he heard Murphy's reply, said:

"So Mr. Murphy is going to continue as leader of Tammany Hall. Well, I know of no one who is going down there and evict him from his desk by force. In fact I know of no self-respecting man who would do that."

Mr. Murphy's reply was a direct answer to a question asked by the club house of the National Democratic Club.

Judge O'Dwyer announced that he proposed to begin at once to organize a movement to take the Democratic party away from Murphy and Tammany at the fall primaries.

\$1,000,000 FOR CHARITY.

Campaign for \$6,000,000 Mission Fund Starts in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—The committee of 100 of the men and millions movement recently launched by the Christian church in America today started its campaign to raise \$6,000,000 of a proposed \$20,000,000 fund for missionary work.

The committee opened its session under the direction of A. E. Corey, executive secretary of the organization, and R. A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo., a wealthy lumber man, who started the movement with a contribution of \$100,000.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT.

Elders' Sanitarium, located at 1125 Main Street, St. Joseph, Mo., has published a book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be stopped in three to five days.

As they are distributing this book free, every one wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

ROCKEFELLER REFUSES TO PAY \$12,000,000 TAX

Counsel Says He Is Legal Resident of New York—Cleveland Declares He Must Settle.

Has Five Days in Which to Act

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—"John D. Rockefeller has paid his taxes for the current year in New York, which is his legal residence. He is no more bound to pay personal taxes here than any other legal resident of New York. He has been declared here by the illness of his wife. He has not been a legal resident of Cuyahoga County for a quarter of a century. His detention here, because of illness, does not make him a legal resident."

This statement was made today by Virgil P. Kline, Rockefeller's attorney, following the serving of a notice on the oil king that his taxes were now payable in Cuyahoga County.

The amount asked is \$12,000,000. Rockefeller is assessed on \$900,000,000 of personal property. This total is as great as the entire tax duplicate of the country.

Rockefeller has been at Forest Hill since June 24, he has made himself a legal resident of Cuyahoga County under the Warnes law, and all his immense Standard Oil railroad and other stocks and bond holdings are taxable here, according to the taxes.

Rockefeller has five days in which to act. If he fails to pay, under the law he is subject to a 50 per cent penalty, which equals a tax on \$450,000,000 more property.

"Mr. Rockefeller must make his personal tax return to us within five days or we shall return against him," said Taxer John D. Fackler.

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